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SNOW DISRUPTS LONDON'S MILK SUPPLIES

ATOMIC CONTROL

Major Split In Viewpoints

New York, Mar. 6. Soviet Andrei Gromyko's rejection of the Bernard Baruch plan as the basic principle of international control of atomic energy research and production through United Nations authority spread alarm over Lake Success today despite a general belief that it was timed solely to provide Soviet Foreign Secretary Molotov with bargaining material in next week's Big Four conversations in Moscow.

The American delegation's cheery assurance that Senator Warren Austin and his aides would make efforts to find a basis for agreement to control atomic power failed to one. It is now clearly on record that except for a single minor point of withholding veto on day-to-day control operations, Russia and the United States are completely opposed on every major point of the control plan.

Through Mr. Gromyko Russia bluntly informed the Security Council:

(1) Russia will not permit UN agents to roam unrestricted through the Soviet Union in search of illegal atomic activities.

(2) Russia will not let any international agency manage its atomic research and activities.

(3) Russia will not give up its power to veto punishment of any country caught making atom bombs illegally.

(4) Russia will agree to no kind of control machinery before the United States junk its existing stockpile of atom bombs.

UNQUALIFIED REJECTION

For several months the United States delegation has been trying to "smoke out" the Russian viewpoint, but few detected a few observers ever expected a Russian rejection of the Baruch plan that leave so little for experts to work with in keeping the control project alive.

Among other things, Russia rejected as "naïve as a detective story" an American proposal that all nations agree in advance to allow United Nations photographing planes flying uncontrolled over their territory, building pictures to help spot mining operations that might be involved in the clandestine working of uranium deposits.

New York morning newspapers today editorially stress that one of the weaknesses of Russia's position internationally is the growth of Ukrainian nationalism, inflamed by a growing famine which the New York Times said inspired Generalissimo Stalin to send his brother-in-law, Mr. Lazar Kaganovich, to the Ukraine "to strengthen the party and Soviet work."

The Times, recalling that the Ukraine had never reconciled themselves to being conquered by the great Russians of Moscow, said "Ukrainians to-day maintain a strong nationalist and separatist movement exactly as they did under the Czars and later under the Poles and then under Hitler during the German drive on the Ukraine."

The Times concluded: "Ukrainian separatism remains a weakness in a seemingly monopolistic Russian structure which could become a serious factor if Russia should over-extend herself abroad."—United Press.

EDITORIAL

An Acceptable Blueprint

THE master-stroke in yesterday's official statement on Hongkong's constitutional reform was the proposal that the Legislative Council should surrender its official majority in favour of nominated Unofficial members. The force of this announcement is increased by the fact that hitherto no official hint had been given that any such proposal was contemplated. True, the General Chamber of Commerce advocated modification of the Legislative Council set-up when presenting its memorandum on constitutional reform. But no reference was made to this in the Governor's broadcast last August. In any case, the Chamber did not propose an Unofficial majority, but simply recommended that Unofficial members should be elected by representative bodies instead of through nomination made by the Governor. Whitehall's action is another typical example of compromise and concession that has always cut the ground from under the severest critics of British administration and statesmanship.

Let it be said that the proposals laid down for constitutional reform add up to a creditable blueprint for the future. Nevertheless, the announcement has to be considered solely as a statement of policy, and working out the details that will satisfy conflicting community desires and aspirations remains an ineluctable problem. A system of franchise that will be equitable, and at the same time guarantee the protection of the minorities is certain to be the biggest headache. It will also be necessary to see that the communities get as representative the people they really desire, and not nominees forced upon them by weight of organized influence. The tendency is shown by the proposal that five of the Unofficial members of the reconstituted Legislative Council shall be nominated by organizations such as the Municipal Council, Chambers of Commerce and Unofficial Justices of the Peace. There will have to be safeguards against Municipal Council nominees being forced by interested and influential bodies. Otherwise our councillors will be no more truly representative of the community than the time-honoured Governor-nominated Unofficials of the Legislative Council.

11 Killed In Riots

Lahore, Mar. 6. Eleven people were killed and 33 were injured in communal disturbances in Lahore today. British troops will continue to patrol the riot affected areas of Lahore City throughout the night. A Government spokesman described the situation late tonight as "quiet."—Reuter.

Conviction Upheld

John Lewis Guilty Of Contempt

Washington, Mar. 6. The United States Supreme Court today upheld the conviction of John L. Lewis and his United Mineworkers Union for contempt of court.

The Court at the same time upheld the \$10,000 fine imposed on Lewis, but ordered the \$3,500,000 fine assessed against the United Mineworkers Union reduced to \$700,000.

Chief Justice Fred Vinson delivered the opinion of the majority, and Justice Frankfurter wrote a concurring opinion. Justices Black and Douglas each wrote an opinion in which they concurred in part and dissented in part. Justices Murphy and Rutledge wrote dissenting opinions.

The Court majority found the Government justified in obtaining an injunction against Lewis and the Union, which resulted in the contempt proceedings. It is this injunction that Lewis and the Union were accused of flouting.

COURT'S CONDITION

The majority of the Court specified that in cutting the Union's fine it did so on condition that the Union must pay the additional fine of \$2,800,000 unless it showed within five days of the Supreme Court order that it had fully complied with the order of the lower court.

Justice Vinson said that the Union must fully comply only by withdrawing unconditionally the notice given to the Secretary of Interior, Mr. J. A. Krug, by Lewis terminating the Krug-Lewis agreement at midnight on November 20, 1946, and by notifying its members of such withdrawal.

Lewis and the Union were fined during the 17-day strike of 400,000 miners. The strike cost the United States 25,000,000 tons of soft coal. It began on November 20, and two days later fully complied with the Government had obtained a Federal District Court order requiring Lewis to rescind his notice "terminating contract with Krug."

The Government contended that the contract was a binding one, and that Lewis could not terminate it. Reuter.

Deliveries Must Be Cut 50 Per Cent

London, Mar. 6. Milk deliveries to snow-bound London will be cut up to 50 percent, it was announced today as other food stocks dwindled steadily in the virtually isolated city.

As more snow fell on the winter-weary city, United Dairies, which supplies about half of London's milk, announced that deliveries would be cut in half because milk supplies were not being received from outlying farms and dairies. The other big distributor, Express Dairies, said a sharp cut also would be made in their deliveries.

"The blizzard is causing a big hold-up of milk supplies to the South," United Dairies announced. "It has been decided that there will have to be a 50 per cent cut tomorrow."

"Things don't look too good as conditions are," a spokesman said.

Virtually all of London's 10,000,000 persons would be affected by the cut. The spokesman said there were no plans to distribute milk only to those who needed it most because "that would be too difficult at short notice."

The London Co-operative Society said four highway milk tankers en route from outlying towns were "missing" and there was no milk in sight for their 200,000 customers.

In addition, the spokesman said, two railroad milk tankers had been "missing" since Tuesday night and five collecting vehicles serving Shropshire Creamery are also lost. "Milk cuts are inevitable throughout the milk trade unless there is a rapid thaw," he added.

Weathermen predicted a hard freeze tonight.

"REALLY DESPERATE"

From every corner of Southern England and the Midlands came reports of critical conditions. At Lambeth, a spokesman said, "Things are getting really desperate."

Norfolk was reported completely snowbound. All roads to Norwich were blocked. A Ministry of Transport spokesman said, "Conditions generally are very bad."

Full trawlers were held up by ice and fish storage may result.

A farmer, B. W. Tompkins, smelled fox when he arose this morning and he and his dog found and killed a full-grown fox which had crept in through a window to get out of last night's blizzard.

A woman driver narrowly escaped drowning when her automobile skidded off the road and plunged into eight feet of water in Buckinghamshire. Travellers to London helped push 12-ton buses which were stuck in the snow. Over 100 trains were "lost," stuck in the snow or delayed for hours in making their destination.

WOMAN FOUND FROZEN

The torrential rains in Devon had caused late today, but "some of the worst floods in living memory" ravaged the county. A total of 3.21 inches of rain fell during 48 hours. Some snow fell to add to the hardships experienced by Devonians and the temperature had fallen below freezing.

The Automobile Association said that at least 200 main roads throughout Britain were blocked by snow-drifts. Thirty-eight towns in Southern England were completely cut off from road communications.

The body of Miss Hannah Morgan, 68, was found frozen in her car in eight feet of snow in Llanarth, Wales. In the "Colwyns," 15-foot drifts buried stalled trucks.

Eight women, and three men still were marooned after three days in one coach train in a drift high in the Breconshire Hills. Trains from the North arrived in London 12 and more hours late.—United Press.

COAL CABINET MEETS

London, Mar. 7. Mr. Attlee called a meeting of the Emergency coal cabinet today after a new fuel crisis was threatened by the two-day blizzard, which tied up 120 highways, scores of rail lines and slashed critically the needed coal production.—Associated Press.

Churchill Wants India Question Sent To UNO

Commons Approves Govt's Decision

London, Mar. 6. The Commons tonight approved without a vote Government's decision to withdraw from India by June 19, 1948.

The Government motion to approve the decision was carried after the Commons rejected 337-185 the opposition amendment charging that fixing of an arbitrary date for withdrawal prejudiced any real settlement of the Indian problem.

Mr. Winston Churchill earlier had led the opposition's attack on Government's policy, contending that Labour Government policy had "extinguished the last chance of settlement in India." He suggested that the Indian question be referred, as was Palestine, to the United Nations.

Mr. Churchill declared that Mr. Attlee's Government had no right to claim the opposition's support beyond the limits of his coalition government's declaration on India in 1942.

The wartime leader started his speech in deliberate, measured tones, which became more vociferous as he accused the Labour Government of breaking away from the original agreement with Indian political parties.

ATTACKS NEHRU

Mr. Churchill charged that it was a cardinal mistake to entrust the government of India to Pandit Nehru, who was a caste Hindu.

"The government of Mr. Nehru has been a complete disaster," he thundered, with a typical Churchillian glare around the hushed House.

He said the Conservative Party would accept all responsibility for the consequences of the Labour Government's action, which would "redound the coming years."

SOVIET LOAN TO POLAND

Moscow, Mar. 6. Under the Soviet-Polish trade agreement signed yesterday and published today Russia will lend Poland \$28,855,000 in gold.

Other points in the agreement, negotiated during the visit of the Polish Premier last ended, were:

1. The settlement of mutual financial obligations existing on January 1, 1947;

2. A reduction by half of the coal shipments from Poland to Russia under the 1945 agreement;

3. The return to Poland of railway equipment captured by the Russians during the war;

4. Scientific and technical co-operation in industrial production and the handing over to Poland of certain armaments and military material on a credit basis;

5. The conversion of Cracow-Katowice-Przemysl railway to European gauge before November 1 this year; and

6. The delivery to Poland of part of the German mercantile fleet to which Poland's claim is acknowledged.—Reuter.

Collaborator To Die

Paris, Mar. 6. Bernard de Brin, 61-year-old former Vichy "Ambassador" in German-occupied France, was today sentenced to death for collaboration.—Reuter.

Not Thinking Of War

London, Mar. 6. The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, by request today reaffirmed that war between Britain and the United States or the Soviet Union was equally inconceivable and that no such possibility "ever enters the minds of the Government or other Party."

Mr. Konni Zilliacus, Left Wing Labourite, asked Mr. Attlee if he would reaffirm on the eve of the Moscow conference a statement to that effect, originally made by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, on February 21, 1946.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Attlee. Mr. Zilliacus asked why and when Britain still kept her forces at a higher level than on the eve of the World War and far beyond her resources.

Replied the Premier, "That is a question which might be put to any state that has armed forces."—United Press.

Princess Elizabeth's Romance Engagement Possible

New York, Mar. 7. Irving Wallace writing in the current issue of Collier's magazine, said that Princess Elizabeth, heir to England's throne "may become officially engaged and possibly married this year."

Wallace, an American writer, said the outside world speculates her intimates at Buckingham Palace admit that she is deeply in love with the part-Greek, part-German, British bred, naval Lieutenant Prince Philip.

"Despite the fact that her parents have tried to restrain her, she writes to Prince Philip three times a week when he is on duty, and has him to the Palace or Windsor Castle as a permanent guest when he is in town."

As Elizabeth reaches 21 years of age on April 21, Wallace wrote, she will be entitled "to have her salary raised from £6,000 to £15,000 annually."

The writer predicted that she would begin a "long period of foreign travel." (She had already gone to South Africa with her parents).

WANTS TO VISIT U.S.

Wallace said that Elizabeth had consented to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, U.S. Chief of Staff, that she would prefer to travel across the United States before visiting other lands.

But, he forecast, "She will certainly not be permitted to see America first. Her next trip, undoubtedly will be to Australia and then to Canada."

"Princess Elizabeth has admitted privately," Wallace continued, "that she does not want to think of the throne, not yet, mainly because to inherit the high seat she would have to replace her father. Also, she is not ready to don the strict jacket of formality and seriousness that comes with queenship."

The writer recalled that there have been rumours of Princess Elizabeth's possible marriage since she was 16 years old. He said that rumoured past candidates for her hand have included Prince George of Denmark, Prince Charles, heir to the Belgian throne, and the Duke of Euston, and he added that an unnamed British officer had "bragged to the boys of Elizabeth's affection for him."

The officer, said Wallace, "was dropped like a lemon, and odd coincidence, he is now serving in occupied Germany."

Of Prince Philip who is now 25 years of age, Wallace said that Princess Elizabeth "has known him all her life. They are second cousins."

COMMON INTERESTS

Philip is the son of a Greek Army General, Prince Andrei and Princess Alice of Battenberg, sister of Lord Louis Mountbatten, Viceroy of India. Though Philip is sixth in line of succession to the Greek throne, said Wallace, he "has tried to erase Greece from his background."

He added: "In the last 18 months that he has been seeing Princess Elizabeth regularly—they share a love of the ballet music, sketching, dancing—he has been 'trowed upon as a suitable husband' largely because of his Greek heritage. Officially he is eligible in every way. One objection, the writer said, voiced by some is that 'though Philip, as Prince Consort, would still have husbandly influence and might involve England too deeply in Balkan affairs.'"

Others, he added, would prefer Elizabeth to wed "a homegrown product, or at least someone from the Dominions."

Others, he said, feel "nothing should stay the course of true love." "At present the King and Queen regard the match as premature," Wallace said.—Associated Press.



PRINCE PHILIP

First Trip To Moon

Professor Low's Vision

London, Mar. 6. Pioneers wearing suits designed to give protection against intense heat and cold and carrying their own oxygen supplies, seated in a giant space-ship navigated by radar and driven by atomic energy travelling at thousands of miles an hour—that is how Professor A. M. Low, President of the British Interplanetary Society sees the first trip to the moon being accomplished within the next 50 or 60 years.

He said in an interview: "The first useful experiment in this direction undoubtedly will be the American 'rocket postal service' between the United States and Britain. If you travel from America to Britain by rocket—and no one doubts you can—you can certainly travel to the moon. Hundreds of thousands of people will almost certainly be killed in the first attempts at inter-planetary travel, but if as much money were spent in designing space-ships as has been spent on designing weapons of war, a safe method of making the journey would no doubt be found in time."

"SPACE-SHIP"

"A space-ship could be designed but it will not be built now because it is quite beyond the means of any private society and because it has no immediate financial return. Indeed the only valuable asset such a trip would have would be the film rights and for that reason it is quite possible the very first trip to the moon will be made by nothing more than a camera in especially designed space-ship which will fly over the plant and return to earth."

"When, however, the first people do land on the moon they are likely to find no life there—animal or human. They may not even find vegetable life. What will they find?"

"Nothing but crude rock and lava. On the other hand it might be to their advantage to take sample of whatever minerals they do find for it is quite possible that the moon is covered with such minerals. Indeed they could manufacture oxygen to sustain human life and make people immortal."

"But perhaps far more interesting than landing on the moon would be a trip itself," continued Professor Low.

FOUR-DAY TRIP

"It should only take about four days, for, after getting out of the earth's gravitational field, the space-ship would free-wheel for the rest of the 240,000 miles."

The space-ship would have to have a slight turning movement to replace the effect of gravity with a centrifugal force. Otherwise after taking a drink from a glass of water, the glass would remain in mid-air if you tried to replace it on the table.

"Many funny effects of gravity would be experienced on the moon itself. For instance, dancing would become a nightmare; you could easily jump over a small house, drive a golf ball a mile or send a person more than a hundred yards with a blow of your fist."

NOT IMPOSSIBLE

"To say a trip to the moon is impossible is a classic example of prejudice," Professor Low declared. "Ninety years ago doctors said it would be fatal to the human heart to travel at more than 60 miles an hour; the Army said aircraft could never be used for military purposes; and the Admiralty said the introduction of steam would prove the downfall of the Royal Navy."

"Members of the British Interplanetary Society scoff at the suggestion that the danger during the initial trip will come from falling meteorites; simple calculation shows the danger is no greater than crossing Piccadilly circus."

"Who would not be prepared to take that risk to be able to say 'I flew to the moon and back'?" Reuter.

Reported Negotiations For The Sale Of Bermuda

Hamilton, Bermuda, Mar. 7. The Governor of Bermuda Sir Ralph Leatham has been asked by the House of Assembly to see an assurance from the British Government that it is not negotiating the sale of Bermuda to the United States.

After a long and heated debate the house appointed a select committee to consider the rumours that the colony might be sold by Britain.

Mr. Henry Vesey, Chairman of the Trade Development Board advocated moving carefully in the matter saying, "we depend solely upon the people of the United States and Canada for our economy." He mentioned that despite an assurance given otherwise in 1940, an air bases agreement had been made between the United Kingdom and the United States without the colony knowing until it was an accomplished fact.

Mr. James F. Fearman said: "I consider it humiliating and repugnant to the colony if my personal allegiance and the allegiance of my friends should be the subject for barter for the payment of debts. The economic life of England and the Empire depends upon the cementing together the bonds of the Empire and not dismantling the ties which bind the Empire together."—Associated Press.

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in
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THE MAN WHO CAUGHT RUDOLF HESS

THE escort for my
prisoner was long over-
due and I wondered
when it would arrive.

My anxiety was not less-
ened by the smile of indul-
gent tolerance on the face
of the prisoner.

So far his conduct had been
ideal. He was as cool, calm,
courteous and self-possessed as
if he had been in his own house.
For the life of me I could not
imagine him to be a Nazi.

I believe in taking a man as
you find him, and I found this
one to be very likable. I was
ignorant of his identity but
there was something familiar
about his appearance which
made me rack my memory for
a clue as to his identity. But all
my efforts were useless. Even-
tually I had to give up the effort
and content myself with think-
ing that he was probably the
victim of circumstances caught
up in the conflict with a
whole nation.

So far neither of us had touched
the controversial subject—the
war—but it was inevitable that
sooner or later it should crop up.

The last war

I HAD been casting envious eyes on
an expensive camera slung by a
leather strap from the airman's
neck, and casting discretion to the
winds I asked him to give it to me.
He shook his head vigorously. Per-
haps it was as well for me that he
did so, for if he had given it to me
the Security people would have
found out that I had it and I should
have been in a high jump.

He looked me up and down, smil-
ing the while. I thought, this smile
was what the charge sheet termed
dumb insolence. I was mistaken
though, as his next words proved
beyond doubt.

“Where you in the last war?”
“Yes,” I admitted, wondering
what lay behind the question.

“What regiment?” was his next
query.

I told him. At the answer his
eyebrows lifted, a radiant smile
lit his face, and he nodded.

Then he asked whether I was at
Beaumont Hamel, and when I
pleaded guilty he informed me that
he was there too—in the opposite
camp.

“Where you at Cambrai in 1918?”
he went on.

“Yes, I was there too,” I answer-
ed.

“I, too,” he boasted, “and I well
remember the morning that we
broke through the line.”

So the conversation drifted from
battle to battle, reviving old pain-
ful memories of hard-fought fields,
of comrades who died by our side in
the filth and slime of the water-logged
trenches of Flanders. In more
favourable circumstances, we would
have carried on into the wee sma-
lows, discussing those memorable
days. With the fire crackling merrily
in the grate and the four of us
basking in its cheerful glow—for
my mate and the farmer's wife had
joined us—we seemed to be just
family party gossiping before turn-
ing in.

The name

THE hum of a car approaching at
speed caused us all to start. Here
comes either the escort or the re-
porter, I thought. But the car
did not pull up. The car
rapidly diminishing sound of the ex-
haust was swallowed up in the
silence of the night. As we resumed
our conversation, it struck me that
had my prisoner cared to make a
dash for liberty he would not have
stopped him unless his injured leg
was a bigger handicap than it seemed
to be.

Some report I remember reading
mentioned an identity disc on his
wrist, but I did not see it, otherwise
I should certainly have inspected
it. Seeing that he looked hot, I
asked him if he would like to take
off his coat, but he simply shook
his head and settled his broad
shoulders more comfortably in the
chair.

Then I belatedly remembered that
I had not asked for his name, so
I suddenly put the question to him,
watching the effect closely.

Without batting an eyelid he re-
plied at once: “Horn. Alfred Horn.”

I knew quite a few German
names, and Horn was not one of
them. So I said: “What?”

He repeated again: “Alfred
Horn.”

It sounded phoney to me, so
producing a scrap of paper and a

How the former Deputy Fuehrer of Nazi Ger-
many landed in Scotland in May 1941, and
the circumstances attending his capture.
Second and concluding instalment of a true
story, exclusive to the Hongkong Telegraph,
by his captor,

DANIEL McBRIDE

pencil I asked him to write his
name down. He wrote it without
demur.

That slip of soiled paper, creased
and torn, is the only evidence I now
possess to prove the night's adven-
ture was not the figment of a dis-
ordered brain. On it is distinctly
written “Alfred Horn.” So I had
heard correctly.

Thinking to catch him off his
guard as he handed the pencil and
paper back to me, I said quickly:
“Where did you come from?”

“Munich,” came back the answer
without hesitation.

Seeing I could not catch him
napping, I made a request: “Will
you give me something as a sou-
venir?”

Searching through his pockets he
produced a box of Bengal matches,
the coloured variety beloved of
children, and handed it to me. I
thanked him for the gift, but as I
pocketed it I thought how useful the
matches would have been to him as
a substitute for a lighter. Rummag-
ing again in his pockets, he brought
out a photograph of his wife and
showed it to me with pride.

“Where have you left her?” I ask-
ed.

“In Munich,” he replied.

“Will she be looked after?” I
queried.

Shrugging his shoulders he replied:
“She is being well looked after.”

I have often recalled that state-
ment and wondered what exactly
Hess was thinking when he made
it. I have drawn my own conclu-
sions.

“Did you come to bomb us?” I
asked.

“My plane was not fitted to carry
bombs,” he replied indignantly. “I
came with a message for the Duke
of Hamilton.”

The envelope

THIS statement knocked me side-
ways, and before I recovered from
the shock he asked me to take
him to the Duke's home, which he
said he knew was not very far away.

To his breathtaking request I could
only reply that it was out of my
power to do so, but that the Mil-
itary authorities would probably do
so later on.

He had partly drawn an envelope
from his inside pocket, but when
his request was turned down that
he replaced it with an air of disap-
pointment and chagrin.

“Perhaps you bring a proposal for
peace terms,” I suggested. He
laughed outright at that, but made
no reply.

This is a queer how-do-you-do, I
thought. Here is a Jerry, all the
way from Munich in an unarmed
plane, with a box of Bengal matches
which could be used for a flare,
and he asks me to take him to the
Duke of Hamilton! That looks like a peace
terms, and that is why he is so
cocksure that his wife will be well
looked after in his absence. Peace
proposals, that's the racket!

“Do you know the contents of
that letter?” I asked. He nodded.

Silence fell on the little party
after that. We were all busy with
our own thoughts. There was a
faraway look in the eyes of the Ger-
man as he sat staring into the fire.

What visions he saw there, he only
knows. As I covertly studied him,
he appeared to have all the attri-
butes of a gentleman, and I could
not reconcile such a man doing, or
even acquiescing in, the vile hor-
rors which had been perpetrated on
the hapless people of Poland and
Czechoslovakia and the unfortunate
Jews of Germany, Austria and Hun-
gary.

How wrong I was.

The suffering

WATCHING him, the impression I
had that his face was familiar
grew stronger and stronger. That
striking profile, those piercing eyes
shadowed by the heavy black brows,
those close-set eyes, those thin lips,
memory which should have given
me the needed clue to his identity.
But in this instance, my memory
corresponded to the schoolboy's de-
finition of that function—the thing
you forget with.

Had I recognised him as Rudolf
Hess it would not have affected my
treatment of him, although con-
sidering his reputation and record
I should have been justified in
going back to HQ, seizing the first
rifle I could lay my hands on and
shooting him like a mad dog despo-
lite the message he was carrying.

As the Fuehrer's right hand man
he had a large share in the policy
that was responsible for this de-
vastating war and for the murder, tor-
ture and starvation of millions of
unfortunate people who were unable
to cope with the German war
machine. No other so-called civil-
ized government, or barbarian if it
comes to that, has been responsible
for so much pain, misery, torture
and death to subjugated countries.
No one who reads this story has
been entirely unaffected by this
war. Many of the notes of this
narrative have been written while
in convoy in the North Atlantic in
constant danger of U-boat attack
for, after my summary treatment
as a result of this incident, I decid-
ed to ask for a transfer to my old

How Are The Mighty Fallen



Hess, out of control and gesticu-
lating wildly, during the later stages
of his trial before the Nuremberg
International War Crimes Tribunal.
On October 1, 1946, he was found
guilty of two counts and sentenced
to life imprisonment. The judge-
ment, delivered by Lord Justice
Lawrence, described Hess as “Hil-
ler's closest personal confidant,”
“active supporter of the prepara-
tions for war” and “an informed
and willing participant in German
aggression.”

love—the Merchant Navy. Though
I have been through some rough
times, I do not regret it except for
some of the heartrending sights I
have been compelled to witness.

My first ship was torpedoed un-
der me—that is one of the hazards
of war. I have seen other ships
disintegrate into twisted masses of
scrap iron and most of their crews
blasted into gruesome fragments of
blood-dripping pulp. Survivors
lucky enough to escape in the
only life-boats undamaged were
machine-gunned from the air, and
even wounded survivors painfully
swimming to floating wreckage were
considered fine targets by the Nazi
air gunners.

I have seen women and helpless
children evacuees being rescued
from a well-known liner, blazing
from stem to stern like a furnace;
she was the victim of an air attack.
I have had to stand by helpless,
screaming with rage, and crying with
impotence at the sight of men we
could not rescue being burned to
death in a sea of burning oil as
they jumped overboard from a blaz-
ing tanker.

Like myself millions are deprived
of the comforts of home, of the com-
panionship of the nearest and
dearest, while countless others have
made the supreme sacrifice or will
have to go through life broken or
maimed, blind or lame, while Rudolf
Hess is out of it all, housed and fed
at the expense of his victims.

I must apologise for allowing my
feelings to run away with me. Let
me get back to the story.

We were sitting in silence round
the fire.

By this time it was 11.20 p.m.,
and I was worried because the
promised escort had not shown up.
The suspense of waiting became un-
bearable, so I went to the door to

listen to any sound that might
herald the approach of the party.
Except the eerie hoot of an owl and
the frantic barking of a distant
watch dog, there was nothing to dis-
turb the silence of the night.

Wearily and dispirited I returned
to the room to find Horn still stir-
ring unseeing into the fire. He
looked up with a pleasant smile as
I came in. Time limped slowly by
on hobbled feet, and I was feeling
both tired and sleepy. To break
the monotony I put a question to
the fire-gazer.

“What are things like in your
country?”

Without looking up he replied:
“Very good,” at the same time
stretching out his injured leg.
Seeing that it pained him I suggest-
ed that he should take off his flying
suit and let me examine it, but I
met with a courteous and decisive
refusal.

That refusal, for some occult rea-
son, brought back to my mind the
mysterious disappearance of the
card. So I had another look round
for it but I was no good. So I had
another look round for it but I
was no good. That card and the
authentic Masekelyne and Devant
vanishing touch.

The Home Guard

SCARCELY had I finished my
search than there was a commo-
tion outside. The door was flung
open with a bang and a Home Guard
officer, unceremoniously rushed in,
followed by a number of his men.

We all stood up as they entered.
Horn slid his hand into his pocket
and I saw him half take out the
letter he carried, saying to the
officer: “I have a message for the
Duke of Hamilton. Will you take
me to him?”

The officer answered curtly:
“You can save all that for the
people concerned. At present you
are coming with me.”

I resented this attitude and pro-
tested to the officer. “I am sorry,
Sir, but I am a soldier and the
prisoner is in my charge and stays
here. An escort is coming from the
castle to take him into custody.”

It was now 11.25 p.m., and the
escort and conveyance had more
than ample time to turn up.

“Are you questioning my au-
thority?” demanded the officer truc-
lently.

“Authority or no authority, Sir,” I
countered, “I do not leave my
prisoner. If you take him I go with
him.”

The subject of our argument stood
taking it all in, a smile of amuse-
ment on his face, a smile of amuse-
ment on his face.

The officer glared furiously at me,
his hand dropped to his side and the
men behind him crowded into the
room. In the rear was a police const-
able. Realising that the officer
was determined to have the prisoner
at all costs and that further argu-
ment was useless, I was still
determined to stick to my planer

if at all possible.

But I was unceremoniously
bundled to one side and the officer
and his men marched out with my
prisoner. As they got outside
I heard someone remark:
“The constable I think it was—that his car
was at the disposal of the officer and
the prisoner.”

The fun starts

I WAS left alone with the farmer's
wife and my friend, furious with
rage and frustration.

When I came down to earth again
I went out to see if the reporter had
scooped up with the crowd. What a
scoop he had lost! He was not
there! He was not. Out in the
field the plane was still smouldering,
with a morbid crowd of sightseers
round it.

The sight of the plane reminded
me that there was at least one
souvenir lying around somewhere,
and I made a bee-line to the back of
the farmhouse, to where I knew the
parachute had come down, and near-
ly got a bullet as a keepsake instead.
A guard had been placed over it. My
luck was dead out. I had lost my
prisoner and his parachute as well.

However, I was still alive and
kicking and out of billets without
leave or a pass, and nothing tangible
to show as an excuse. Cursing my
bad luck I sauntered back to billets
alone. I knew I would be on the
carpet for letting my prisoner go,
and I was in no mood for company.

On arriving back the officer on
duty heard my story, or as much of
it as I felt inclined to tell him, put
me through the third degree, con-
fiscated the box of Bengal matches
and told me to get to bed, not too
politely and with real army trim-
mings.

By that time I was ready for bed,
as I felt dog-tired; in fact, too tired
to sleep. Reaction set in after all
the excitement and I felt all
washed out. Tossing and turning
over restlessly, I tried desperately
hard to go to sleep, but the incidents
of the night kept recurring in my
mind and dawn's first light was in
the sky before I fell off in a fitful
doze.

When I reported to the opera-
tions room the next morning for
duty, I felt like something the cat
had brought in from the garbage
can. The Brigade Intelligence officer

was there and I had to recount the
story of the previous night at dicta-
tion speed while he made copious
notes, cross-examining me on points
that he did not grasp first time. My
spell of duty ended at 2 p.m., and
as soon as I got back to the billets
I was informed that I was confined
to barracks until further orders.

What a mess up I thought. The
reason for this order, as I learned
later, was to prevent newspaper re-
porters from interviewing me and
to stop any leakage of news to the
press.

Sunday passed quietly, but on
Monday morning the fun started.

I was marched off to the orderly
room to face the C. O. Ex-
pecting to get some commendation
for my prompt action, I was sur-
prised to learn that he proposed to
“crime me on four separate charges;
being absent from billets without
leave and being impudent, dressed
in a public place were the lightest
of the four. I deeply resented his
attitude and politely informed him
that I had only done my duty. This
statement seemed to add fuel to the
fire and he flicked me off in great
style. I refused to be so treated.

He repeated that I had done my
duty, adding that if punishment was
being dished out someone else in
authority ought to be receiving it.

After a stormy interview I was
marched back to billets, seething
with rage at the way I had been
treated and being impudent that he
would have proceeded with the
charges but for the fact that the
Intelligence officer was already in
possession of the facts.

The shock

ON Tuesday morning I got the big-
gest shock of all. I was on duty in
the operations room when the In-
telligence Officer came in. He
checked up his notes with me to see
that no salient point had been
omitted. As he was leaving, he
whispered: “Don't be surprised if
the prisoner turns out to be Rudolf
Hess.”

I gaped at him, too taken aback
to speak. Before I could recover,
he was gone.

It was some time before I realised
the full implication of the confiden-
tial aside. Then like a flash, it
came to me that this was the reason
the airman's face had seemed so
familiar to me. I had seen photo-
graphs of him in various conditions
but not in air kit.

My thoughts were interrupted by
the return of the Intelligence Officer
who asked for the slip of paper
which Hess had written. The name
he had assumed, “Alfred Horn.” He
assured me that it would be return-
ed to me after the powers-that-be
had scrutinised it. I handed it over
to him and his promise to return it
was faithfully kept.

Thursday, as every story-broke
private knows full well, is pay day,
and I lined up with the rest of the
unit for my princely emoluments.

As I was receiving my pay from the
Section Officer I noticed a copy of
a national newspaper so folded as
to display a report on the capture of
Hess. As soon as I had picked up
my money I pointed to the article
and asked me in a hectoring manner
what I knew about it. Before I
had time to open my mouth he gave
me seventeen kinds of hell, all
different, in language unbecom-
ing an officer and a temporary gentle-
man.

All respect in which I had hith-
erto held him evaporated as quickly
as snowflake in Hades. The un-
called-for humiliation kindled fires
of resentment in my soul. But
fellowship was to follow. Drastic action
followed on the unmerited brown-
ing off.

The reward

JUST then a draft was standing by
to proceed on service to an out-
landish place at the back of the be-
yond—all volunteers for this unen-
viable duty. At the last minute a
man was taken from the draft and
I was ordered to take his place.

To give this man his due he pro-
tested strongly at the change, but
his protest was ignored and he had
to stand aside and let me unwilling-
ly take his place in the draft,
although I was then 42 years old
and classified in medical category as
B II.

So I was sent to one of the lone-
ly islands off the coast of Scotland,
apparently because of the part I
had played in the capture of Hess.

Six months later the C. O. of the
new station summoned me to his
office to receive back the slip of
paper signed “Alfred Horn.” The
Intelligence Officer had kept his
promise.

In the long, night watches at sea,
with only the stars and the ever
changing ocean for company, I lived
again the incidents of that hectic
night and its consequences, wonder-
ing whether I should still be in
harm's way instead of the undress
uniform of the Merchant Navy had
I never met Hess. I am still won-
dering. But one thing I am per-
fectly sure about is that I did my
duty as I saw it on that wonderful
night in May, 1941.

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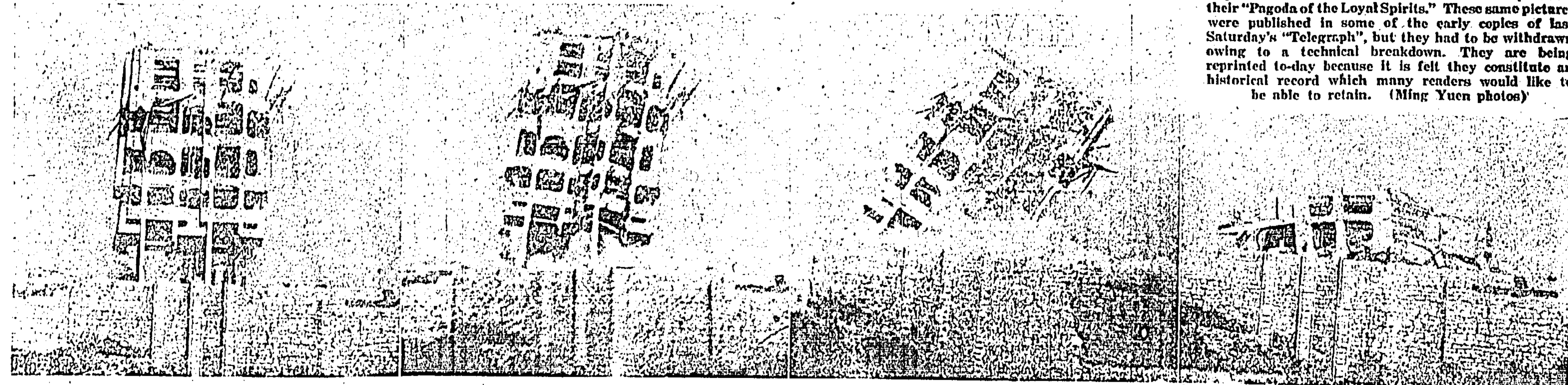
NANCY Slightly in Error, Fritz!



By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired
and Restless
take
Elliott's Nerve
and
Brain Tonic
On Sale at All Dispensaries

THE JAP MEMORIAL THAT WAS!



These four pictures were taken last Wednesday week when the Japanese war memorial was blown up at Mount Cameron. Cameras set at nearby Magazine Gap recorded this death knell of what the Nips called their "Pagoda of the Loyal Spirits." These same pictures were published in some of the early copies of last Saturday's "Telegraph," but they had to be withdrawn owing to a technical breakdown. They are being reprinted to-day because it is felt they constitute an historical record which many readers would like to be able to retain. (Hing Yuen photos)

MACARTHUR OVERRULED

Washington, March 6. In a decision almost unprecedented in the occupation of Japan, Secretary of War Robert A. Patterson today overruled Gen. Douglas MacArthur's refusal to allow the World Federation of Trade Unions to send a mission to Japan and Korea.

SPEEDING UP IMMIGRATION PROCEDURE

San Francisco, Mar. 6. The entry of foreigners into the United States via San Francisco has been speeded up under the new immigration policy which was initiated with the arrival of the American President Line's General Meigs from the Orient.

The new policy is a result of the Chinese protest over the protracted delays and the holding of Chinese at the immigration station for days and weeks after their arrival. Under the new plan two immigration inspectors and an interpreter were flown to Honolulu to meet the ship. All the 653 passengers were processed on route and the majority disembarked when the ship docked. A few passengers were detained because they did not have the necessary documents establishing their right to enter the country. The General Meigs passengers represented 20 nationalities. The American President Lines said the practice would probably become routine if judged successful. Associated Press.

Don't Miss TO-MORROW'S 'Telegraph'

12 PAGES OF WEEK-END READING including:—

NEW SERIAL STORY (First installment) "THE BATTLE OF JUNGLE HOLE"

by Tom Harrison

The author relates an exciting story of how a handful of men trained the Borneo tribes to fight the Japs.

New and additional Cartoon Strip:—

"DAB and FLOUNDER"

another—

"It's Fun Finding Out"

series by Bernard Wickstead.

RADIO PROGRAMME

for the week FASHIONS CINEMA & STAGE SPORTS "BY THE WAY" CANDIDUS WILLIAM HICKEY SKELETON CROSSWORD VIGNETTES OF LIFE PICTURE PAGE

Fare for the Family

Russian Interference In Hungary Leads To Sharp U.S. Protest

Washington, Mar. 6.

The United States to-day charged Soviet Russia for having caused a political crisis by "unjustified interference in Hungarian internal affairs."

A sharp note, delivered to the Russian, British and the Hungarian Governments and to the Soviet military commander in Budapest, said that the Soviet high command, by direct intervention, has brought political difficulties in Hungary to a crisis.

CORNECK MURDER

Doctor Gives Evidence

Bristol, Mar. 6.

Medical evidence, on which turns the prosecution's case that Cecil Corneck was stunned before being drowned in his bath, took up the morning session of this, the third day of the trial of Mrs Ann Corneck for the murder of her husband.

Mrs Corneck yesterday denied that she tied her husband's hands in his bath and struck him over the head with a child's toy boat.

To-day, Dr Charles Robert Gibson, for 12 years surgeon to Bath City police, was questioned on the nature of the injuries found on the dead man's body. Microscopic examination of Corneck's scalp revealed only a very slight bruising, he said, and he did not think the injuries could have been caused by even a moderately heavy blow. A toy boat was then handed to him and he was asked if a blow of any severity were delivered with such an instrument as that "would you expect to find any splitting of the skin covering the scalp?"

"I would have expected it but it would not necessarily split," he said. "If five blows which have been described as severe blows had been made would you have expected to find a splitting of the scalp in at least one of them?"

Accused's Statement

"Taking everything into consideration, did you find anything consistent with Corneck having been struck blows on the head sufficient to have stunned him?"

"Most definitely no; nothing consistent," he said. Earlier, the judge questioned Mrs Corneck on her statement to the police when she said: "It is many years since my husband had normal sexual relations with me."

"I meant by that, rarely," she told the judge.

The prosecution has disclosed that she was two months pregnant. Reuter.

Want Statehood For Hawaii

Washington, Mar. 6. Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug and two Californian Congressmen said on their return from a Pacific tour to-day that they were "unanimous" in favour of immediate statehood for Hawaii.

Mr Krug and Representatives Clare Engel and Norris Poulson said they also favoured civil government at an early date for other Pacific islands held by the United States.

They described the 500,000 inhabitants of Hawaii as "good, solid American citizens," and said the 80,000 inhabitants of other islands also should make good citizens.

Mr Krug expects to appear tomorrow before the House of Representatives Public Lands Committee to urge statehood for Hawaii. United Press.

An official summary of the note handed to Moscow said the United States Government deems it unwarranted that charges have been filed against the parliamentary deputy, Bela Kovacs, who was arrested last week by Russian soldiers.

Kovacs, until recently, was secretary general of the Small Holders Party, the moderate party group in the Hungarian parliament, which the Communists and other parties have tried to oust.

The State Department note said: "The pattern of recent political developments in Hungary seems to threaten the right of the people to live under a government of their own free choosing, for it involves foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary in support of the repeated aggressive attempts made by Hungary's minority elements to coerce the popularly elected majority."

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain is studying the Hungarian situation but no British American consultation preceded the United States protest. Associated Press.

MARTIN BEHRMAN PROTEST

Batavia, Mar. 6.

An appeal to the governments of the United States and "of all peace-loving nations" to protect the United States ship Martin Behrman, her master and crew, against "illegal seizure by the Netherlands Government" was made to-day by James Ryan, director of the Isbrandtsen Line, the ship's New York owners. The Martin Behrman (7,176 tons) was brought from Cheribon to Batavia on Sunday by a Dutch destroyer and her cargo of over 6,000 tons, consisting mostly of rubber confiscated.

Mr Ryan, who said he made his appeal through the American Consul-General at Batavia and through the press, called the Dutch destroyer a "pirate," alleging that she escorted the Martin Behrman outside the three-mile limit.

Meanwhile, Netherlands Foreign Office spokesman in The Hague said that "no form of violence whatsoever" was used in transferring the Martin Behrman.

The Netherlands Navy had ordered the vessel to leave her anchorage as her presence was considered "a danger to public order and in the interests of the Netherlands."

The United States Ambassador yesterday made representation on behalf of his government, he said, to the Dutch Foreign Office. The incident arose out of the Dutch naval blockade of Indonesian Republic ports to prevent the export of goods claimed to be from Dutch-owned properties.

Cheribon is in Republican hands. Reuter.

BIG OPIUM HAUL

Jerusalem, Mar. 6.

British troops seized an estimated 100,000 Sterling worth of opium and hashish to-day near Gaza in south Palestine dealing a crippling blow to what was believed to be one of the biggest narcotic smuggling rings in the Middle East.

Reports said the drugs were discovered in wooden crates in an Army Civil Services entertainment truck near the Egyptian frontier while the soldiers were looking for illegal weapons being smuggled across the border to the Najada and Futurwa, Arab Army organisations. United Press.

WOULD FAST TO DEATH

Tokyo, Mar. 7.

Thirty-nine year-old Yoshiki Hoshino, who on February 28 completely a 21-day hunger strike, has threatened this time to "fast unto death" if the government does not speed up the repatriation of overseas Japanese, the Kyodo news agency reported to-day.

Hoshino claimed that 70,000 signed a petition demanding the speedy repatriation of overseas Japanese, particularly from Soviet territories, while he carried out his 21-day hunger strike in downtown Tokyo.

Hoshino told the Kyodo agency he intends to start a "death fast" on August 15, anniversary of Japan's surrender. United Press.

MESSAGE OF PEACE FOR INDO-CHINA

Paris, Mar. 6.

M. Paul Ramadier, French Prime Minister, told a press conference here to-day: "We go into Indo-China with a message of peace—but not of weakness. We want to assure security both for the Indo-Chinese people and the French."

The conference was devoted entirely to Indo-China, which will be debated by the National Assembly to-morrow.

Reporting on the military situation, M. Ramadier said the overall aspect was "very favourable." French troops had now cleared both Hanoi and the communications centre of Nam Dinh, 30 miles south-east of Hanoi, he added. Reuter.

PARIS SPECULATION

Paris, Mar. 7.

The dismissal of Admiral d'Argenlieu aroused speculation as to France's future course in dealing with the Viet Namhese—especially since the announcement dovetailed with the first French disclosure that fighting has spread to Cambodia.

That Indo-China is receiving deepest consideration by the government was indicated by the announcement that a Cabinet session will be followed by a discussion in the National Assembly at a special meeting on Friday night.

Government sources said d'Argenlieu was ousted because his policies were not considered "flexible enough" to restore political stability in Indo-China.

French troops have been engaged since December 10 against the Viet Namhese and bands of their Indo-Chinese allies who have sworn to continue guerrilla warfare against the French until their demands of independence are met. Associated Press.

Only Americans Think The Empire Is Dying

London, Mar. 6.

Increasing resentment at assumptions abroad that Britain and the Empire are finished as a world force is reflected in the British press.

The Daily Express told its 3,250,000 readers: "The British Empire is dead. If you doubt it, read the American newspapers. You still harbour obstinate doubts? In this respect, you are not alone. The corpse is in truth behaving in a singular manner."

The paper then noted the gifts to Britain totalling £255,000,000 from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and added: "Now, who seeks to lay wreaths on the coffin of the Empire. Not the Dominions. They really believe in Britain's recovery and are truly convinced that the British Empire is still a valuable possession of her people."

Hayter Preston, associated editor of Cavalcade, an independent weekly, in a signed article described as "ignorant and irresponsible the author of what he called 'The American passing of the sceptre rubbish.' Britain threw away the sceptre, wrote Preston, 'when the Americans became a nation, since then by far the greater part of the Empire has been advanced into self-determination and independence.'

Good Friends Still

"The British Commonwealth is now largely a free group at various levels of political development, but freer of coercion than say, the 48 states of the American union," Preston added, "We have had and still have good friends in the United States who are under no political or financial compulsion to write for newspapers and magazines which cater for shockmouthed hillbillies."

He cited specifically George Santayana, the American philosopher.

"The British people," Preston added, "went through a much worse time after the Napoleonic wars than they are going through to-day."

"We are in a bad way economically and politically. There is nothing final about that."

"We are not at the end of British Power. That is an American newspaperman's dream of a soap only to be surpassed by an exposure of the defalcations of a local bank manager." Associated Press.

Soviet Delegation For London

London, Mar. 6.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt, announced in the House of Lords to-day that a delegation of the Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is expected to arrive in England next Tuesday in response to an invitation extended by both Houses of Parliament.

The programme includes a reception for members of both Houses at which the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor, will receive the delegates. Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Friday, March 7

Airmail: 3.30 p.m. Kunming, 3.30 p.m. Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, 3.30 p.m. Marseilles, London, New York, Canada, 3.30 p.m.

Steam: 4 p.m. Canada (via Vancouver), 3 p.m. USA, Central and South America (via San Francisco), 2 p.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi, 4 p.m. Hongkong, 4 p.m.

Train: 4 p.m. Canton, 4 p.m. Saturday, March 8

Airmail: Canton, Luchow, Kunming, 3.30 p.m. Saigon, London, Hongkong, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, 3.30 p.m. Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney, Auckland, 3.30 p.m. Steam: Amoy, Shanghai, 3 p.m. Hongkong, noon. Swatow, noon. Manila, Batavia, Sourabaya, Macassar, 3 p.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi, 4 p.m. Hongkong, 4 p.m.

Train: Canton, 4 p.m. Sunday, March 9

Airmail: Canton, Amoy, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Shanghai, Peking, 10 a.m. Steam: Swatow, 10 a.m. Hongkong, 10 a.m. Macao, Tientsin, Shekhi, 10 a.m. Hongkong, 10 a.m.

Train: Canton, 10 a.m.

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AT 7.30 P.M.

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